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World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MARCH 29, 1962

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

WORLD FILBERT PRODUCTION BELOW AVERAGE FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World commercial filbert production in 1961 is estimated at 154,700 short tons, unshelled basis. This is the second successive year of below-average production.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1954-58, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1954-58	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	35,700	37,000	47,000	39,000	55,000
Spain	15,200	14,500	16,500	19,500	12,000
Turkey	105,400	110,000	100,000	65,000	77,000
Total foreign	156,300	161,500	163,500	123,500	144,000
United States	7,900	7,500	10,100	9,000	10,700
Grand total	164,200	169,000	173,600	132,500	154,700

Foreign filbert production in 1961 is estimated at 144,000 tons, 20,500 tons above last year but still considerably below average. Only the record-large harvest in Italy kept foreign production from being even smaller as both Turkish and Spanish harvests were well below average.

U. S. production in 1961 is estimated at 10,700, unshelled, the third straight year of above-average production.

World filbert exports are forecast at 126,000 tons, unshelled equivalent for the 1961-62 season, slightly below 1960-61 exports of 129,657 tons, despite this year's larger harvest. The short supply (carry-in as well as production) of filberts in Turkey, the principal exporter, accounts for the reduction in export prospects.

Turkey, with its small harvest, can hardly export more than 75,000 tons, unshelled equivalent, of filberts in 1961-62. Nearly all of the Turkish pack had been sold for export by the end of January. The Turkish trade reports that stocks will be exhausted by April.

Italian filbert exports may total 42,000 tons, unshelled basis, for the 1961-62 season compared with 33,000 tons in the previous year. Foreign demand has been very brisk for Italian filberts this season and according to Italian trade sources, 9,000 tons of shelled filberts were exported in the first 4 months of this season. Carryover stocks of Italian filberts at the conclusion of the 1961-62 season are expected to be negligible.

Spain's 1961-62 filbert exports are not expected to exceed 9,000 tons unshelled basis, compared with 20,200 tons of the previous year. Carryover stocks of Spanish filberts are expected to be minor at the end of the 1961-62 season.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1954-58, annual 1958-61

Country	Year beginning October 1				
	Average 1954-58	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled:					
Italy	12,449	12,255	15,113	12,262	---
Spain	830	888	493	1,164	---
Turkey	1,366	1,484	797	890	---
Total	14,645	14,627	16,403	14,316	---
Shelled:					
Italy	5,521	5,148	7,108	9,325	---
Spain	2,677	2,345	2,085	8,648	---
Turkey	41,190	48,359	52,471	37,900	---
Total	49,388	55,852	61,664	55,873	---
Total unshelled equivalent	115,061	127,830	141,570	129,657	126,000

Since the beginning of the current marketing year, world filbert prices have increased steadily. In early March, Turkish shelled Kerassundes were quoted at about 63 cents per pound, f.o.b. Turkey. Italian and Spanish filbert prices varied only slightly from this level. Opening prices this season were considerably below this level; Turkish shelled filbert prices opened at 54 cents per pound f.o.b., Spanish f.o.b. prices were about 2 cents higher, while Italian prices ranged 2 to 3 cents above the Turkish quotation.

U. S. imports of filberts during the first three months, (October-December), of the 1961-62 season totaled 678 tons, shelled, and 23 tons unshelled. Total 1960-61 U. S. filbert imports amounted to 2,425 tons shelled and 22 tons unshelled.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION SMALL IN 1961

World commercial production of walnuts--exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China--in 1961 was below both 1960 and average (1954-58) production.

The 1961 commercial production is estimated at 145,000 short tons, unshelled basis, down 15,500 tons from 1960. The smaller 1961 crop--about 5 percent below average--is due mainly to smaller harvests in France, Italy, and the United States. Walnut production in Turkey increased for the fourth straight year. Aggregate foreign production was near average and U. S. production below average in 1961.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1954-58, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1954-58	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	23,800	29,000	18,600	28,000	21,500
India	10,800	11,500	9,000	15,500	10,000
Iran	6,900	8,800	8,500	4,500	1/
Italy	23,700	25,000	22,000	26,500	20,000
Syria	2,000	1,300	2,500	2,700	3,300
Turkey	5,100	6,000	7,300	8,300	10,000
Yugoslavia	4,500	4,700	3,200	2,200	4,200
Foreign total	76,800	86,300	71,100	87,700	75,900
United States	76,000	88,700	62,700	72,800	69,100
Grand total	152,800	175,000	133,800	160,500	145,000

1/ Not available; 1954-58 average used in total.

Walnut exports by the six leading exporting countries--not including Communist China--totaled 60,200 tons, unshelled basis, for the 1960-61 marketing year. However, in the 1961-62 marketing year, exports by these countries are not expected to be much larger than the 42,500 tons exported in 1959-60.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, 1958-60 and forecast 1961

Country	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Forecast 1961-62
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	17,600	9,500	19,100	12,000
India	10,900	7,700	14,700	9,000
Iran	5,800	1/5,500	1/ 1,500	2/
Italy	14,900	15,300	19,400	11,000
Turkey	2,800	3,400	5,100	5,500
Yugoslavia	2,200	1,100	400	2,000
Total	54,200	42,500	60,200	43,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available; average (4,000 tons) used in total.

U. S. imports of walnut kernels were unusually heavy in the 1960-61 season, totaling 3,845 tons compared with 2,806 tons in 1959-60. During the first three months (October-December) of the 1961-62 season, imports of foreign kernels have been negligible, totaling only 110 tons.

U. S. exports of walnuts totaled 1,147 tons unshelled and 97 tons shelled in 1960-61. Exports during the first three months of the 1961-62 season have amounted to 789 tons unshelled and 43 tons shelled.

The price of French shelled walnuts, Bordeaux extra halves, reportedly averaged about 94 cents per pound f.o.b. Bordeaux for the 1961 season. This is considerably above opening 1961 quotation of 82 cents. Italian shelled walnuts (Naples light halves) were quoted at about 91 cents per pound c.i.f. New York in October 1961 and remained firm until after Christmas; the price dropped to 84 cents in January 1962 when sales were practically finished.

U. S. shelled walnuts, light halves and pieces, were quoted in early March 1962 at 91 cents per pound, wholesale New York, compared with 95 cents in the early part of the season.

WORLD ALMOND SUPPLY LARGEST ON RECORD

Almond supplies in the main producing countries of the world in 1961-62 are estimated at 170,000 short tons, shelled. This is a record, exceeding the previous high in 1959 by about 5,000 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries, beginning stocks and total supplies average 1954-58, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1954-58	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Production					
Iran	7,800	9,000	10,000	4,000	9,000
Italy	27,200	15,000	52,000	14,000	60,000
Morocco	3,500	6,500	4,500	3,300	6,000
Portugal	3,800	2,200	3,500	1,400	5,000
Spain	21,100	24,000	32,000	33,000	40,000
Total foreign	63,400	56,700	102,000	55,700	120,000
United States 1/	19,800	9,600	42,200	26,800	2/34,000
Grand total	83,200	66,300	144,200	82,500	154,000
Beginning stocks	10,200	23,300	20,600	39,500	16,000
Total supplies	93,400	89,600	164,800	122,000	170,000

1/ Source: Almond Control Board 2/ Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimates.

Commercial almond production by the six major producing countries is estimated at 154,000 tons, surpassing 1959 production by 10,000 tons and about 71,000 tons larger than the 1954-58 average.

Foreign production in 1961--estimated at 120,000 tons--was nearly double average production and exceeded the bumper 1959 crop by 18,000 tons. Spain had a record large harvest and the Italian harvest was exceeded only by the 1929 crop. The other foreign producers also had above-average crops.

U. S. almond production in 1961 is estimated at 34,000 tons, shelled, 8,000 tons below the record 1959 harvest. Average 1954-58 production was 19,800 tons.

Almond stocks at the beginning of the 1961-62 season were estimated at 16,000 tons compared with 39,500 tons the previous season. Ending 1961-62 almond stocks are forecast at about 40,000 short tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1954-58, annual 1958-61 marketing seasons 1/

Country	Average 1954-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Forecast 1961-62
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	5,800	6,000	6,600	2,300	5,000
Italy	20,500	14,500	31,900	22,700	2/38,000
Morocco	2,600	4,100	2,400	1,600	4,000
Portugal	4,600	2,300	1,800	2,500	3/ 4,000
Spain	13,000	14,000	27,200	26,700	4/29,000
Total foreign	46,500	41,700	69,900	55,800	80,000
United States	3,800	1,000	9,400	5,700	5/ 3,000
Grand total	50,300	42,700	79,300	61,500	83,000

1/ Season begins July, August or September depending on country.
2/ 28,500 tons exported during first 4 months, September-December.
3/ 1,500 tons exported during first 3 months, September-November.
4/ 11,400 tons exported during first 4 months, September-December.
5/ Unofficial estimate.

Almond exports by the five main foreign producers and the United States totaled about 61,500 tons, shelled basis, for the 1960-61 season. Exports for the 1961-62 season are expected to exceed the record level of 80,600 tons of 1957-58 by perhaps 2,000 tons.

U. S. exports of almonds during the first five months (August-December) of the 1961-62 season totaled 1,150 tons shelled and 166 tons unshelled. Total 1960-61 shelled exports amounted to 5,363 tons, while unshelled exports reached 589 tons.

U. S. imports of almonds during the first five months of the 1961-62 season amounted to only 99 tons shelled and 55 tons unshelled. Total 1960-61 imports amounted to 296 tons shelled and 131 tons unshelled.

Almond prices during the 1961-62 season opened well below those of the previous year but had increased by February 1962 to last year's level. The following monthly prices for unselected shelled almonds f.o.b. Bari are illustrative:

Month	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	U. S. cents per pound		
September	37.3	47.8	38.7
October	37.4	46.9	38.2
November	39.7	46.5	39.4
December	38.5	46.0	41.6
January	39.9	46.2	45.0
February	40.4	45.6	45.8

WORLD STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION AGAIN INCREASES

World production of stone fruits in 1961 was again substantially above the previous year in all species. Apricots were up 22 percent, cherries 7 percent, peaches 9 percent, and fresh plums and prunes 57 percent, above 1960 production.

In all types except cherries the increase was due to gains in Europe and Asia and peaches were also up in North America. Cherries were at about the same level as last year in Europe and up in all other areas except for a minor decrease in South America.

(Tables begin on page 9)

WORLD COFFEE CROP EXCEEDS REQUIREMENTS

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth (March) estimate of the 1961-62 world coffee crop places total production at 73 million bags, and exportable production at 59 million. This would be 7 percent below the 1959-60 record crop but otherwise the largest crop ever produced.

North American coffee production for 1961-62 is estimated at 9.9 million bags with 7.7 million exportable. This is 11 percent above the 1960-61 production.

Costa Rica's harvest this year is the second largest on record although 13 percent below the bumper 1960-61 crop. Picking had been completed by the end of January.

(Continued on page 13)

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	3,740	4,523	7,635	6,100
Mexico	5,595	6,131	6,393	6,600
United States	209,140	230,400	243,100	191,300
Total	218,475	241,054	257,128	204,000
Europe				
Austria	10,595	12,329	27,102	37,400
France	43,878	48,788	60,406	89,300
Germany, West	2,130	1,682	2,435	3,100
Greece	10,277	18,233	11,094	19,800
Italy	36,589	53,770	26,235	66,000
Spain	68,247	113,288	107,474	121,300
Switzerland	4,012	7,716	6,063	12,100
Yugoslavia	19,209	47,399	13,999	38,600
Total	194,937	303,205	254,808	387,600
Asia				
Iran	74,957	70,000	19,500	71,500
Syria	21,205	28,365	18,739	16,600
Turkey 2/	22,765	20,000	15,000	17,000
Total	118,927	118,365	53,239	105,100
South America				
Argentina	11,164	11,574	17,920	18,600
Chile	3,105	4,409	4,189	4,400
Total	14,269	15,983	22,109	23,000
Africa				
South Africa, Rep. of 3/	682	824	554	300
Oceania				
Australia	33,251	37,104	31,560	36,000
New Zealand	4,441	4,599	4,116	4,100
Total	37,692	41,703	35,676	40,100
Total specified countries	584,982	721,134	623,514	760,100

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Does not include wild apricots.
3/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55 annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	13,180	12,173	11,381	20,400
United States	227,260	218,850	186,660	261,100
Total	240,440	231,023	198,041	281,500
Europe				
Austria	28,259	18,295	33,751	40,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	32,703	13,669	2/22,046	2/24,300
Denmark	2,735	3/1,500	3/2,100	3/1,700
France	91,134	89,286	101,412	103,900
Germany, West	191,665	165,180	278,809	246,800
Greece	9,341	11,300	9,536	13,300
Italy	139,252	193,013	207,343	223,200
Netherlands	20,128	7,732	13,437	8,800
Norway	3,910	5,182	6,850	3,900
Spain	38,138	48,396	47,399	49,600
Sweden	9,700	8,818	15,432	7,700
Switzerland	62,831	35,274	68,343	68,300
United Kingdom	25,491	16,800	34,720	20,200
Yugoslavia	77,252	103,396	76,610	99,200
Total	732,539	717,841	917,788	910,900
Asia				
Japan	3,653	6,283	6,437	8,500
Syria	1,920	1,788	1,323	1,700
Turkey	43,977	65,600	60,500	68,000
Total	49,550	73,671	68,260	78,200
South America				
Argentina	2,625	1,764	2,866	2,600
Chile	1,465	3,307	3,307	3,300
Total	4,090	5,071	6,173	5,900
Oceania				
Australia	6,446	7,392	6,500	7,000
New Zealand	348	336	378	400
Total	6,794	7,728	6,878	7,400
Total specified countries	1,033,413	1,035,334	1,197,140	1,283,900

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Belgium only.
3/ Commercial production only.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America				
Canada	2,582	2,645	2,362	3,100
Mexico	2,341	2,647	2,480	2,600
United States	60,674	75,031	74,315	77,500
Total	65,597	80,323	79,157	83,200
Europe				
Austria	217	223	324	500
France	6,675	13,687	13,985	14,800
Germany, West	1,977	948	1,552	1,500
Greece	604	2,777	2,775	3,450
Italy	18,509	37,869	37,770	42,600
Netherlands	78	46	46	50
Spain	4,743	3,544	4,253	4,400
Yugoslavia	769	1,470	1,116	1,400
Total	33,572	60,564	61,821	68,700
Asia				
Japan	2,425	7,124	7,785	9,300
Korea	725	678	700	700
Syria	50	60	60	100
Turkey	834	3,674	2,526	3,400
Total	4,034	11,536	11,071	13,500
South America				
Argentina	5,375	5,723	8,543	8,900
Chile	1,149	1,819	1,791	1,800
Total	6,524	7,542	10,334	10,700
Africa				
South Africa, Rep. of 2/	45	81	74	70
Oceania				
Australia	2,907	2,916	2,422	2,900
New Zealand	444	713	681	700
Total	3,351	3,629	3,103	3,600
Total specified countries	113,123	163,675	165,560	179,770

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-61

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	19,410	15,501	11,674	14,500
Mexico 2/	6,711	7,441	9,094	9,600
United States	556,980	536,400	461,200	506,100
Plums	84,260	99,800	89,000	93,900
Prunes 3/	472,720	436,600	372,200	412,200
Total	583,101	559,342	481,968	530,200
Europe				
Austria	68,303	84,055	80,728	176,300
Belgium-Luxembourg	28,766	23,148	4/8,267	4/22,100
France	146,460	119,048	70,217	139,500
Germany, West	446,386	363,812	588,882	846,700
Greece	12,935	13,803	8,008	12,500
Italy	108,393	111,773	97,664	131,000
Netherlands	27,355	13,889	12,125	14,300
Norway	12,170	22,241	16,643	16,000
Spain	53,794	61,054	52,029	66,100
Sweden	16,093	25,353	20,944	22,100
Switzerland	37,258	34,722	35,274	60,600
United Kingdom	120,516	109,760	72,800	86,200
Yugoslavia	823,313	1,333,783	230,381	771,600
Total	1,901,742	2,316,441	1,293,962	2,365,000
Asia				
Japan	51,964	46,407	50,265	54,900
Syria	1,411	3,473	2,205	2,400
Turkey	62,144	88,184	66,138	77,200
Total	115,519	138,064	118,608	134,500
South America				
Argentina	37,037	39,132	45,966	51,800
Chile	17,048	24,471	24,251	24,100
Total	54,085	63,603	70,217	75,900
Africa				
South Africa, Rep.of 5/	3,999	3,171	2,905	3,000
Oceania				
Australia	22,032	26,216	24,000	25,000
New Zealand	2,374	4,599	3,696	2,700
Total	24,406	30,815	27,696	27,700
Total specified countries	2,682,852	3,111,436	1,995,356	3,136,300

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include wild plums which are 85 percent of total production. 3/ Includes California dried prunes converted to fresh basis at the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. 4/ Belgium only. 5/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales.

Production is higher this year in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, due mainly to this being the "on year" in the 2-year production cycle.

El Salvador has an increase in production this year, despite some hail and wind damage.

Guatemala's 1961-62 crop is estimated to be 125,000 bags larger than the 1960-61 crop. Production in Honduras is increasing partly by new areas coming into bearing and partly improved cultural practices.

Mexico's 1961-62 crop has suffered some damage by unusually low temperatures in northwest Mexico during the middle of January. Some damage also took place in the Villa Juarez district of the state of Puebla and in Tlaparcoyan and Plan de las Hayas districts of northern Veracruz.

Nicaragua's crop is late this year, and is expected to be smaller than the 1960-61 crop. Weather conditions were favorable in Jamaica, and harvesting was almost completed at the end of 1961.

South America's 1961-62 total crop is now estimated at 47.2 million bags, with an exportable of 37.5 million.

The 1961-62 crop in Brazil is now estimated at 37 million bags total, and 29 million exportable. Almost half of this production will be from the state of Parana.

Colombia's 1961-62 coffee crop may be slightly above the 1960-61 crop. The total crop is estimated at 7.8 million bags, with 6.8 million exportable.

The 1961-62 crop in Ecuador is estimated at 800,000 bags, with 600,000 bags exportable.

New trees coming into bearing in Peru account for a 1961-62 production estimate which is 33 percent higher than the 1960-61. Approximately half of the coffee plantings have yet to come into bearing.

The 1961-62 Venezuelan crop will probably be slightly less than that of the previous year. Bolivia's 1961-62 crop is larger than the 1960-61 crop. Over half of the production is in the Department of La Paz, and the remainder is in Santa Cruz.

African coffee production for 1961-62 is estimated at a total of 12.5 million bags, with 12 million exportable. This represents a reduction of about 10 percent from 1960-61, as internal disturbances and adverse weather in some countries reduced production.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	4th estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	895	905	1,165	1,015
Cuba	542	525	800	700	800
Dominican Republic	455	425	585	500	600
El Salvador	1,216	1,475	1,575	1,450	1,600
Guatemala	1,129	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,625
Haiti	642	450	650	400	650
Honduras	212	330	350	275	300
Mexico	1,373	1,600	2,050	2,100	2,350
Nicaragua	362	360	375	450	440
Panama 3/	-	63	70	65	75
Other North America 4/	470	300	475	385	495
Total North America	6,840	7,823	9,435	8,990	9,950
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	31,000	44,000	30,000	37,000
Colombia	6,330	7,700	8,000	7,700	7,800
Ecuador	347	450	675	750	800
Peru	146	390	475	525	700
Venezuela	729	1,000	900	825	800
Other South America 5/	55	65	70	90	95
Total South America	26,571	40,605	54,120	39,890	47,195
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,465	1,800	2,750	2,650
Cameroun 6/	182	450	560	675	835
Central African Republic	-	100	105	125	145
Ethiopia	613	950	950	950	900
Ivory Coast	1,210	2,478	2,578	3,300	2,000
Kenya	223	400	410	560	550
Malagasy Republic	634	875	825	900	950
Guinea, Republic of	120	190	195	235	235
Congo, Republic of 7/	613	1,525	1,380	900	750
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	600	400	400
Tanganyika	281	390	425	495	425
Togo	56	180	140	150	172
Uganda	754	1,525	1,950	1,900	2,100
Other Africa 8/	213	330	393	446	369
Total Africa	5,918	10,858	12,311	13,786	12,481
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	775	800	1,125	850
Indonesia	985	1,175	1,500	1,525	1,500
Yemen	70	85	90	90	90
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	275	344	581	820	895
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,379	2,971	3,560	3,335
Total world production	41,046	61,665	78,837	66,226	72,961

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	4th estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	815	800	1,050	900
Cuba	49	60	200	100	200
Dominican Republic	372	300	460	375	475
El Salvador	1,087	1,375	1,475	1,350	1,500
Guatemala	905	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,425
Haiti	443	300	500	250	500
Honduras	167	280	300	225	250
Mexico	1,141	1,200	1,550	1,450	1,650
Nicaragua	313	320	325	400	390
Panama 3/	-	23	25	20	30
Other North America 4/	72	190	365	287	345
Total North America	4,927	6,063	7,400	6,807	7,665
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	26,000	37,000	22,000	29,000
Colombia	5,632	6,900	7,000	6,700	6,800
Ecuador	308	350	475	550	600
Peru	68	300	375	415	600
Venezuela	488	600	500	450	425
Other South America 5/	52	40	44	40	44
Total South America	21,278	34,190	45,394	30,155	37,469
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,440	1,775	2,700	2,600
Cameroun 6/	180	440	545	660	820
Central African Republic	-	90	95	120	140
Ethiopia	544	850	850	850	800
Ivory Coast	1,137	2,430	2,530	3,250	1,950
Kenya	214	380	390	540	525
Malagasy Republic	569	750	750	800	850
Guinea, Republic of	110	175	180	225	220
Congo, Republic of 7/	595	1,490	1,365	850	700
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	590	390	390
Tanganyika	274	385	420	485	415
Togo	57	178	138	148	170
Uganda	744	1,500	1,920	1,885	2,085
Other Africa 8/	211	296	355	406	337
Total Africa	5,625	10,404	11,903	13,309	12,002
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	240	275	550	350
Indonesia	504	975	1,300	1,325	1,300
Yemen	60	65	80	80	80
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	71	64	66	140	165
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,344	1,721	2,095	1,895
World exportable production	32,558	52,001	66,418	52,366	59,031

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Good weather conditions and new plantings coming into production in Angola are expected to account for another large crop, and will substantially offset losses due to internal disturbances.

The 1961-62 Cameroun crop is estimated at a total of 835,000 bags, with 820,000 bags exportable. Of this amount, 110,000 bags is estimated for West Cameroun exportable production (prior to 1961-62 included with Nigeria).

Production continues to increase in the Central African Republic, and prospects for future production are good.

Coffee Berry disease may cause some decrease in Kenya's 1961-62 crop. The crop has not, however, suffered appreciably from excessive rains this year.

Both the production and quality of coffee in the Republic of the Congo continue to decline. Many of the plantations are now out of production, and there is no plan to recover them. Coffee farms have been neglected in Ruanda-Urundi, and as a result a reduced crop is in prospect.

Uganda is expected to have an appreciably heavier crop this year than last. The government's policy now is not to encourage further planting of coffee.

Estimates of 1961-62 exportable production for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa are as follows in bags of 132,276 pounds each: Cape Verde 2,000; Comores Islands 2,000; Dahomey 40,000; Gabon 19,000; Ghana 38,000; Liberia 16,000; Nigeria 18,000; Republic of Congo 11,000; Sao Tome & Principe 6,000; Sierra Leone 75,000; Spanish Guinea 110,000.

The 1961-62 crop in Asia and Oceania is estimated at a total of 3,335,000 bags, with an exportable crop of 1,895,000 bags.

India's 1961-62 crop is estimated at 850,000 bags, with 350,000 exportable. This represents a considerable reduction from the record 1960-61 crop, as returns to growers continued to decrease.

Indonesian coffee production is expected to be at the same level in 1961-62 as in 1960-61. Some of the plantations have not been replanting the old coffee acreage but have found it more profitable to plant rubber or tea.

Increase in the number of bearing trees continue to build up coffee production in the Philippines. The harvest area now amounts to about 100,000 acres.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DOWN IN 1962

Tobacco production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1962 is forecast at 2.63 billion pounds--about 1 percent below last year, but 10 percent above the 1955-59 average.

A smaller crop due to drought in Southern Brazil, and reduced plantings in Mexico, Argentina, and the Republic of South Africa, more than offset gains in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, India, Pakistan, Colombia, and the Philippines. In some countries, tobacco is harvested in both six months periods of the year 1/, but all their production is summarized in this report.

The record crop in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland of 286.4 million pounds and the larger crop in India were not enough to offset the declines of 40 million in Mexico, 19 million in Brazil, and 16 million in Indonesia from last year.

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean Area: Harvest in the first half of 1962 is forecast at 243 million pounds--down 15.6 percent from the 1961 crop, but a little above the 1955-59 average of 240 million. The decline in Mexico due to accumulated stocks more than offset slight increases in other countries.

South America: Harvest is forecast at 552 million pounds--down 3.5 percent from 1961 but 8 percent above the 1955-59 average of 509 million. Drought in Brazil and reduced plantings in Argentina and Chile more than offset the larger crop in Colombia.

Africa: Harvest is placed at 411 million pounds, compared with 388 million in 1961. Harvests were larger in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Mozambique, and Nigeria but smaller in the Republic of South Africa, and Malagasy Republic. Most of the increase occurred in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, with significant gains in flue-cured and fire-cured. Plantings of flue-cured were about the same as last season, but favorable weather in the latter part of the growing season, following an early season drought, resulted in larger yields per acre.

Asia: Harvest this season is placed at 1,388 million pounds compared with 1,380 million in 1961. Larger crops in India, Pakistan, Burma and the Philippines are expected to more than compensate the drop in Indonesia.

Oceania: Harvest is almost identical to the 36.8 million pounds last season. Larger plantings occurred in both Australia and New Zealand, but the recurrence of blue mold in Australia reduced the crop. The 1962 harvests in Australia and New Zealand are placed at 29.2 and 7.6 million pounds, respectively, compared with the 1955-59 averages of 9.7 and 4.7 million.

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Thailand.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified Southern Hemisphere countries, harvested in first half of calendar year 1962, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 2/	Average 1955-59	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 2/	Average 1955-59	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Mexico	88	111	116	80	827	857	986	922	74,277	94,798	114,053	74,064
Costa Rica	3	3	3	3	686	578	572	577	2,230	1,656	1,782	1,830
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	656	840	840	840	1,905	1,975	1,950	1,950
Guatemala	6	5	6	7	544	628	670	685	3,210	2,896	3,905	4,500
Honduras	10	8	11	7	588	620	628	686	6,106	4,815	6,720	4,970
Nicaragua	3	7	10	10	691	590	582	582	2,252	4,400	5,700	5,920
Panama, Republic of	1	2	2	2	723	771	771	785	926	1,324	1,325	1,350
Cuba	148	146	136	130	748	790	762	771	110,361	115,000	104,000	100,000
Dominican Republic	53	55	53	53	679	902	849	849	36,065	49,604	45,000	45,000
Haiti	6	6	5	5	281	433	424	424	1,600	2,500	2,000	2,000
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	504	772	772	772	1,007	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total North America	323	347	346	301	--	--	--	--	239,939	280,168	287,635	242,784
South America:												
Argentina	90	99	121	109	808	932	850	892	72,932	92,152	103,175	97,002
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	444	407	441	465	689	796	758	675	306,009	323,873	333,895	314,334
Chile	8	8	10	8	1,838	1,883	1,994	1,889	14,113	15,598	19,458	15,803
Colombia	55	36	37	48	1,456	1,513	1,669	1,460	80,389	54,804	61,259	68,166
Paraguay	16	23	25	25	937	911	888	942	14,682	20,944	22,000	24,000
Peru	7	5	6	7	1,045	869	919	950	6,951	4,771	5,512	6,500
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	651	441	441	441
Venezuela	7	15	18	19	1,506	1,214	1,322	1,205	10,996	18,274	24,129	23,530
Total South America	631	597	662	685	--	--	--	--	508,823	532,957	571,969	551,876

Africa:												
Angola	7	8	8	8	485	456	468	481	3,305	3,646	3,748	3,850
The Congo	(9	5	2	2	(719	714	474	656	(6,746	3,527	936	1,600
Ruanda-Urundi	(	5	5	5	(	560	560	600	(	2,800	2,800	3,000
Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo Republic	7	7	8	8	561	576	538	562	3,660	3,750	4,300	4,500
Kenya	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	528	669	681	750
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,165	1,265	1,183	961	1,250	1,228	990
Malagasy Republic	19	19	18	17	500	546	544	560	9,718	10,251	9,943	9,650
Mozambique	7	10	11	12	486	496	475	459	3,246	4,850	5,000	5,300
Nigeria	45	48	48	49	574	621	621	629	25,728	29,680	30,050	31,100
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	343	335	358	360	564	766	737	768	193,406	257,017	263,472	286,380
Tanganyika	8	13	13	13	685	450	521	511	5,619	5,733	6,882	6,890
Uganda	11	7	6	6	518	568	459	553	5,781	3,789	2,650	3,500
Republic of South Africa	90	91	97	85	624	668	584	632	56,047	60,740	56,590	53,700
Total Africa	547	549	575	566	--	--	--	--	314,745	387,702	388,280	411,210
Asia:												
Burma	120	106	120	122	775	801	749	755	93,218	85,120	89,600	91,840
Ceylon	15	18	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	21	19	19	18	1,629	1,782	1,785	1,785	34,651	33,488	33,000	32,000
India	933	914	968	993	639	689	680	675	596,366	629,440	659,000	670,000
Indonesia	419	430	439	444	365	378	409	368	153,267	162,375	179,675	163,515
Pakistan	221	203	198	205	1,079	947	957	970	238,568	192,192	189,459	199,000
Philippines	185	237	225	233	514	596	587	577	95,277	141,094	132,248	134,491
Thailand	143	150	148	143	393	396	416	435	56,126	59,438	61,682	62,359
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	43	47	44	41	702	555	585	620	30,034	26,152	25,900	25,500
Total Asia	2,100	2,124	2,179	2,217	--	--	--	--	1,305,987	1,338,299	1,379,564	1,387,705
Oceania:												
Australia	12	20	27	28	785	1,035	1,095	1,036	9,651	20,326	29,978	29,200
New Zealand	3	4	4	5	1,438	1,887	1,633	1,650	4,718	7,076	6,777	7,590
Total Oceania	15	24	31	33	--	--	--	--	14,369	27,402	36,755	36,790
Total countries shown	3,616	3,641	3,793	3,802	--	--	--	--	2,383,863	2,566,528	2,664,203	2,630,365

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco grown in the Southern Hemisphere during 1962 except for light sun-cured and dark air-cured. Flue-cured is placed at 870.3 million pounds, up 3 percent from the 844.4 million in 1961, but 42 percent above the 1955-59 average of 613.4 million. Increases in flue-cured are expected in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Brazil, India, Burma, Pakistan, Philippines, Mexico, and New Zealand. Declines are expected in Indonesia, Argentina, Republic of South Africa, and Australia.

Burley production has increased steadily over the years. The 1962 harvest of 37 million pounds is almost double the 1955-59 annual average of 18.2 million. Other light air-cured, including Maryland, is expected to be about the same as 1961. Oriental and semi-oriental is forecast at 19.2 million pounds--up 21 percent from 1961, or about the same as in 1960. Light sun-cured is forecast at 152.6 million pounds--down 15.5 percent from 180 million in 1961, but 4 percent above the 1955-59 average of 147 million. Dark air-cured, at 755.3 million pounds, is 6 percent below the 1961 harvest of 803.8 million. Dark sun-cured is expected to be slightly greater than last season. Fire-cured is placed at 27.9 million pounds--22 percent above the 22.9 million in 1961, but 19 percent below the 1955-59 average.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind in the first half of calendar year 1962 with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kind	Average 1955-59	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	613,386	806,218	844,436	870,307
Burley	18,228	26,987	30,754	36,945
Other light air-cured	26,403	32,067	31,510	31,541
Oriental and semi-oriental	15,587	19,531	15,883	19,198
Light sun-cured	146,682	168,395	180,479	152,568
Dark air-cured	777,656	767,104	803,800	755,309
Dark sun-cured	751,513	715,806	734,483	736,587
Fire-cured	34,408	30,420	22,858	27,910
Total	2,383,863	2,566,528	2,664,203	2,630,365

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary.

GRAIN SUPPLIES SMALLER IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Grain supplies in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1962 were smaller than stocks of the past 3 years but still well above the 1950-54 average of 168 million short tons, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

Aggregate January 1 stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in the four countries are estimated at 252 million short tons. Record U. S. stocks of grain sorghums, amounting to 29 million short tons, further contribute to the large grain surpluses in this country.

The large U. S. sorghum supply is 3 times the 1951-60 average. Sorghums are much less important in the other exporting countries, though Argentina is expanding sorghum production. Even at the greatly increased level, however, production there is only about 5 percent of the U. S. total.

Compared with the January 1, 1961 holding, current stocks in the four countries show a drop of 9 percent. Reductions in North America and Australia account for the decrease; a slight increase is estimated for Argentina. The largest reduction is in Canada's supplies, following the small 1961 harvest. U. S. stocks are also considerably smaller, mainly because of reduced corn supplies, though supplies of other grains are also smaller. Australian supplies are somewhat reduced following smaller crops and heavy export clearances during 1961.

Total supplies of corn are estimated at 4.5 billion bushels, mainly in the United States. This is about 175 million bushels below the record stocks of a year ago but, with that exception, is the largest supply recorded on January 1. Wheat supplies in the four countries totaled 3 billion bushels, compared with 3.4 billion at the beginning of 1961. A sharp reduction in Canada's supply accounts for about 70 percent of the cut. The United States and Australia share the remainder of the reduction equally.

A country breakdown shows stocks of the five grains in the United States at 207 million short tons, almost 10 million tons less than record stocks a year ago. Reductions were greatest in corn, oats, and wheat. Though below the high level of 1961, stocks of all grains except oats were still sharply above average.

Corn stocks of slightly less than 4.5 billion bushels in all positions on January 1 were 4 percent less than a year earlier but 43 percent above the average of the past 10 years. The reduction from a year ago is due to smaller production and heavy disappearance since October 1 since carryover on that date was at an all-time high.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1962 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 2/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
Average 1950-54	1,040	16	196	856	2,582	122,344
1955	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956	1,567	29	307	1,043	3,082	158,174
1957	1,489	19	292	792	3,418	160,586
1958	1,383	20	360	928	3,611	166,646
1959	1,820	24	394	1,045	3,927	191,404
1960	1,876	20	362	771	4,393	200,868
1961	2,068	26	358	852	4,687	216,228
1962 3/	2,005	19	333	774	4,494	206,890
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	382	8	116	292	4/	19,432
Average 1950-54	563	20	194	351	4/	28,073
1955	740	28	225	290	4/	33,314
1956	840	27	250	342	4/	37,770
1957	970	20	274	487	4/	44,515
1958	920	20	271	437	4/	42,093
1959	830	13	270	385	4/	38,289
1960	820	12	265	360	4/	37,416
1961	845	14	250	370	4/	38,032
1962 3/	565	10	145	250	4/	24,960
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
Average 1950-54	217	32	36	68	35	10,338
1955	325	30	55	50	30	13,550
1956	260	30	55	55	25	11,540
1957	300	40	67	85	40	14,208
1958	265	33	50	80	45	12,614
1959	290	35	50	60	60	13,520
1960	260	38	52	70	55	12,772
1961	195	22	40	65	25	9,166
1962 3/	205	21	38	60	45	9,870
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	162	4/	13	29	4/	5,636
Average 1950-54	209	4/	30	46	4/	7,726
1955	245	4/	30	50	4/	8,870
1956	280	4/	40	75	4/	10,560
1957	207	4/	47	60	4/	8,298
1958	132	4/	34	37	4/	5,368
1959	220	4/	67	110	4/	9,968
1960	245	4/	40	100	4/	9,910
1961	315	4/	65	112	4/	12,802
1962 3/	250	4/	38	98	4/	9,980
Total:						
Average 1945-49	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
Average 1950-54	2,029	68	456	1,321	2,617	168,481
1955	2,791	84	595	1,357	2,879	202,976
1956	2,947	86	652	1,515	3,107	218,044
1957	2,966	79	680	1,424	3,458	227,607
1958	2,700	73	715	1,482	3,656	226,721
1959	3,160	72	781	1,600	3,987	253,181
1960	3,201	70	719	1,301	4,448	260,966
1961	3,423	62	713	1,399	4,712	276,228
1962 3/	3,025	50	554	1,182	4,539	251,700

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Production small and remaining stocks are of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U. S. wheat stocks of 2 billion bushels were 3 percent less than at the beginning of 1961 but 44 percent above the average of the past 10 years. Oats stocks of 774 million bushels were 9 percent smaller than last year and 14 percent below average. Barley stocks of 333 million bushels were 7 percent less than a year earlier but nearly a fifth above average.

Canada's total grain stocks of 25 million short tons are the smallest of many years. Poor crops for recent years and a heavy export movement brought current supplies well below the 1950-54 average of 28 million tons. Wheat stocks of 565 million bushels show the greatest drop, with a decline from the 1961 figure of 845 million bushels. Barley and oats stocks were also down substantially.

Southern Hemisphere figures represent total supplies in the country, i.e. carryover of old grain, plus estimates for the entire harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all Northern Hemisphere grains, represents stocks of old grain on January 1 from previous harvests.

Grain supplies in Argentina are estimated at 9.9 million short tons, compared with 9.2 million a year earlier. The increase is mainly in corn though wheat supplies are also slightly larger.

Supplies in Australia of slightly less than 10 million tons show a substantial decrease from the record total of 12.8 million on January 1, 1961. Following the unprecedented supply of a year ago, a heavy export movement brought carryover below average, which partly offset the large production -- the second largest on record. Current supplies, are still, however, well above average.

1961 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP BELOW AVERAGE OF PAST FIVE YEARS

The third estimate of the 1961 world breadgrain harvest is 273 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The current estimate is somewhat smaller than the outturns of the previous three years and is 3 percent below the average of the past five years. The reduction was mainly in wheat and the largest decrease was in North America.

World wheat production is now estimated at 7,830 million bushels, 330 million bushels less than in 1960 and 865 million below the record harvest in 1958. The world rye crop of 1,350 million bushels was slightly larger than in 1960 but 7 percent below the 1950-54 average.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	26,130	23,065	23,198	23,792	20.6	17.9	21.1	11.0	537,632	413,520	489,624	261,679
Mexico	1,647	2,338	1,853	2,100	13.2	19.9	26.8	24.0	21,788	46,500	49,600	50,400
United States	63,361	51,781	51,896	51,620	17.3	21.7	26.2	23.9	1,094,183	1,121,118	1,357,272	1,234,705
Estimated total 5/	91,200	77,270	77,030	77,600	18.1	20.5	24.6	19.9	1,654,000	1,582,000	1,897,000	1,547,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	661	685	682	29.5	32.7	37.7	38.3	16,920	21,620	25,800	26,150
Belgium	421	497	498	505	48.2	58.4	57.0	52.5	20,278	29,000	28,400	26,500
Denmark	195	218	203	259	54.5	61.4	57.9	61.8	10,630	13,375	11,760	16,000
Finland	377	344	447	586	23.2	25.9	30.2	28.8	8,739	8,900	13,500	16,900
France	10,916	10,970	10,769	9,785	28.9	38.7	37.6	35.4	315,244	425,000	405,000	346,500
Germany, West	2,728	3,295	3,429	3,435	40.4	50.2	53.0	43.1	110,228	165,540	181,750	148,000
Greece	2,410	2,875	2,820	2,635	16.6	22.6	22.1	22.2	40,042	65,000	62,200	58,500
Ireland	362	282	362	350	36.0	48.2	47.5	46.9	13,036	13,600	17,200	16,400
Italy	12,085	11,600	11,300	10,600	23.8	26.8	22.1	28.8	288,080	311,200	250,000	305,000
Luxembourg	45	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	1,382	--	--	--
Netherlands	209	297	313	304	54.4	63.6	69.2	58.2	11,376	18,900	21,670	17,700
Norway	56	23	22	26	30.0	31.7	38.2	38.5	1,682	730	840	1,000
Portugal	1,785	2,094	1,825	1,606	13.2	11.1	10.3	9.8	23,526	23,300	18,800	15,700
Spain	10,470	10,774	10,230	9,390	14.8	16.2	12.7	12.8	155,000	175,000	130,000	120,000
Sweden	896	778	836	679	33.1	39.5	36.2	44.5	29,640	30,725	30,260	30,200
Switzerland	225	256	258	272	41.9	47.5	49.4	41.9	9,430	12,150	12,750	11,400
United Kingdom	2,263	1,929	2,101	1,827	41.8	53.9	53.3	51.1	94,640	104,000	112,000	93,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	46,940	46,160	43,000	25.0	30.3	28.7	29.1	1,150,000	1,420,000	1,325,000	1,250,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,439	3,113	3,212	18.6	22.1	23.6	19.5	66,000	76,000	73,500	62,500
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,875	1,610	1,590	28.5	29.9	34.3	37.7	52,500	56,000	55,200	60,000
Germany, East	1,120	1,075	1,033	--	34.0	44.5	48.4	--	38,100	47,800	50,000	45,000
Hungary	3,400	2,759	2,600	2,505	21.3	25.4	25.0	28.4	72,500	70,150	65,000	71,100
Poland	3,730	3,546	3,363	3,470	19.0	25.9	25.2	28.8	70,800	92,000	84,600	100,000
Rumania	6,710	7,383	7,010	7,377	16.2	19.9	18.1	18.3	108,750	147,000	126,750	135,000
Yugoslavia	--	5,263	5,090	4,843	--	28.8	25.8	24.1	80,000	151,750	131,170	116,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,500	25,600	24,060	24,280	19.2	25.2	24.5	24.5	490,000	645,000	590,000	595,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,520	72,540	70,220	67,280	22.9	26.5	27.3	27.4	1,640,000	2,065,000	1,915,000	1,845,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	157,000	148,500	155,000	11.1	12.1	11.4	12.3	1,240,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,900,000

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,400	110,000	96,000	103,000
Iraq	1,871	--	--	--	11.9	7.0	--	--	22,210	21,000	22,000	30,000
Israel	90	137	135	106	11.1	19.7	11.1	18.9	1,000	2,700	1,500	2,000
Jordan	651	525	--	--	8.6	7.2	--	--	5,600	3,800	1,600	5,100
Lebanon	165	153	128	143	11.5	6.0	5.7	9.0	1,902	920	735	1,290
Syria	2,277	2,100	1,900	--	11.6	7.0	6.3	--	26,510	14,700	12,000	16,400
Turkey	13,514	15,500	15,600	15,500	15.8	14.5	16.7	14.5	213,590	225,000	260,000	225,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	890,000	--	--	--
India	24,456	31,141	32,542	31,750	10.4	11.7	11.6	12.5	253,950	365,000	376,700	398,000
Pakistan	10,380	12,000	12,192	11,603	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	129,124	144,000	144,700	138,100
Japan	1,766	1,486	1,489	1,603	30.2	35.0	37.8	40.8	53,322	52,000	56,250	65,400
Korea, South	245	310	306	--	14.2	17.1	16.7	--	3,477	5,300	5,120	6,300
Estimated total 5/	127,820	138,260	144,410	137,660	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.5	1,765,000	1,915,000	1,920,000	1,860,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,302	4,725	4,622	9.7	9.4	11.6	5.2	41,508	40,600	55,000	24,000
Egypt	1,631	1,531	1,512	1,436	30.1	34.6	36.4	36.8	49,060	53,000	55,000	52,800
Morocco	3,674	3,870	4,099	3,845	10.2	9.1	9.6	6.1	37,534	35,100	39,200	23,300
Tunisia	2,399	3,274	3,346	--	8.3	5.9	5.0	--	19,796	19,300	16,600	--
South Africa, Republic of 7/	3,020	3,156	2,796	--	7.6	8.6	10.1	--	23,040	27,200	28,300	30,000
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,960	18,220	16,950	11.2	10.9	11.5	9.1	185,000	195,000	210,000	155,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	10,818	8,893	--	18.2	19.9	16.9	--	216,204	215,000	150,000	190,000
Brazil	1,475	2,100	2,000	--	12.5	6.5	6.5	--	18,500	13,600	13,000	--
Chile	1,910	2,185	2,068	2,051	18.7	18.6	20.0	20.6	35,764	40,600	41,300	42,200
Colombia	430	395	410	395	11.3	13.0	12.9	13.2	4,860	5,140	5,300	5,200
Peru	410	393	380	--	14.2	15.1	14.8	--	5,814	5,940	5,640	5,900
Uruguay	1,515	725	1,290	1,080	14.8	9.2	11.8	12.8	22,376	6,700	15,160	13,800
Estimated total 5/	17,840	16,860	15,300	16,500	17.1	17.2	15.4	16.4	305,000	290,000	235,000	270,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	12,173	13,439	14,308	16.9	16.3	20.4	17.1	181,150	198,500	273,720	244,000
New Zealand	116	163	165	165	40.7	53.4	50.0	45.0	4,720	8,700	8,250	7,425
Total Oceania	10,832	12,336	13,604	14,473	17.2	16.8	20.7	17.4	185,870	207,200	281,970	251,425
Estimated world total 5/	447,190	492,230	487,280	485,460	15.6	16.6	16.7	16.1	6,975,000	8,155,000	8,160,000	7,830,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1961 and ended early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield par acre, and production in apecified countriaa, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield par acra 3/				Production			
	Avarage 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Averaga 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushals	Bushels	Bushals	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushals	1,000 buahels	1,000 bushals
North America:												
Canada	1,159	517	543	520	16.6	15.8	18.6	12.0	19,260	8,149	10,125	6,229
United States	1,619	1,457	1,684	1,542	12.8	15.8	19.6	17.7	20,785	23,076	33,052	27,262
Total	2,778	1,974	2,227	2,062	14.4	15.8	19.4	16.2	40,045	31,225	43,177	33,491
Europe:												
Austria	601	538	421	523	27.5	30.5	33.0	35.5	16,508	16,410	13,900	18,590
Belgium	205	162	152	105	43.1	42.8	48.4	44.8	8,832	6,930	7,360	4,700
Denmark	323	299	388	452	38.2	38.1	46.1	44.2	12,332	11,380	17,870	20,000
Finland	276	255	274	232	24.3	25.1	26.8	21.6	6,694	6,400	7,330	5,000
France	1,104	811	738	652	18.4	22.8	22.3	20.9	20,327	18,490	16,430	13,600
Germany, Waat	3,427	3,521	3,253	2,922	38.3	43.4	45.9	33.8	131,400	152,900	149,400	98,900
Greace	155	81	71	61	13.7	13.1	15.1	15.7	2,120	1,060	1,070	960
Italy	238	167	155	150	21.7	24.8	23.7	25.7	5,160	4,140	3,670	3,850
Luxembourg	14	--	--	--	31.4	--	--	--	439	--	--	--
Natherlands	428	355	375	295	43.6	42.8	48.3	40.2	18,644	15,180	18,130	11,850
Norway	2	3	3	2	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	60	90	150	100
Portugal	652	672	664	618	11.1	10.3	6.9	5.3	7,227	6,900	4,570	3,300
Spain	1,526	1,406	1,236	1,198	12.7	15.1	12.3	10.4	19,390	21,260	15,160	12,440
Sweden	312	240	257	185	33.0	34.6	35.2	40.6	10,302	8,300	9,040	7,510
Switzarland	35	31	35	30	41.1	50.8	42.3	52.7	1,438	1,575	1,480	1,580
United Kingdom	59	14	19	19	35.1	37.1	37.9	37.9	2,072	520	720	720
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,360	8,570	8,050	7,460	28.1	31.7	33.2	27.5	263,000	272,000	267,000	205,000
Bulgaria	530	224	210	210	16.0	16.1	13.3	12.4	8,500	3,600	2,800	2,600
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,300	1,065	1,144	26.5	29.2	33.1	32.8	41,100	38,000	35,230	37,500
Germany, East	3,110	2,548	2,339	--	26.8	31.3	33.3	--	83,300	79,760	78,000	75,000
Hungary	1,275	875	744	662	19.4	19.9	18.8	17.7	24,700	17,450	13,950	11,700
Poland	12,345	12,852	12,657	12,100	19.0	24.8	24.5	26.9	235,000	319,000	310,000	325,000
Rumania	500	295	242	222	16.6	17.1	16.8	18.0	8,300	5,050	4,065	4,000
Yugoslavia	--	583	526	445	--	17.9	17.4	16.9	8,500	10,430	9,170	7,500
Eatimatad total Eastern Europe 5/	19,990	18,710	17,820	17,150	20.5	25.3	25.4	26.8	410,000	473,000	453,000	460,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,280	25,870	24,610	22.9	27.3	27.8	27.0	673,000	745,000	720,000	665,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	42,175	40,030	42,000	12.8	14.2	13.0	14.3	690,000	600,000	520,000	600,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,621	1,425	1,500	16.1	12.3	16.5	16.0	22,700	20,000	23,500	24,000
Africa:												
Republic of South Africa	56	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
South Amarica:												
Argantina	2,222	3,254	1,811	1,775	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.8	26,000	41,730	20,000	21,000
Eatimatad world total 5/	90,130	76,690	71,740	72,310	16.1	18.8	18.5	18.7	1,455,000	1,440,000	1,330,000	1,350,000

1/ Yaara ahown refer to yeara of harveat in the Northarn Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hamiaphare countries are combinad with thoaa of the Southarn Hemisphere which immadiataly follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hamisphera in 1961 is combinad with preliminary forecasts for tha Southarn Hemisphere harvasts, which bagan late in 1961 and ended early in 1962. 2/ Figures rafer to harvasted areas as far as poasible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data ahown. 4/ Ravised estimates for Northern Hamisphere countries, for Southarn Hemisphare, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totala, which in the caae of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tantative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on tha basis of official statiatics of foreign governmants, other foraign source matarial, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachea and Foreign Service Officers, rasults of office resaarch and relatad information.

North America's 1961 wheat production is now estimated at 1,547 million bushels, compared with 1,897 million a year earlier. Production was down substantially in both the United States and Canada. The U. S. crop was still well above average but Canada's poor outturn was less than half the 1950-54 average. The Canadian crop was the smallest since 1937. Acreage was moderately above the 1960 area but 9 percent below the 1950-54 average. Yields of 11 bushels per acre were 10 bushels per acre less than in 1960.

The U. S. wheat outturn of 1,235 million bushels compares with the near-record harvest of 1,357 million in 1960. Acreage was slightly smaller and yields were down 9 percent. Mexico's production of 50 million bushels was an all-time high.

Rye production in North America was below average and also considerably below the 1960 harvest. Smaller acreage and much below average yields in Canada were the principal factors.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated at 1,250 million bushels, 75 million bushels less than in 1960. Largest reductions were in France, West Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Part of that decline was offset by a substantial increase in Italy. The smaller harvest in Western Europe was caused by reduced acreage; yields were slightly higher than in 1960.

The rye outturn of 205 million bushels in Western Europe was only three-fourths of the 1960 harvest, mainly because of a sharp drop in West Germany. The decrease was caused by reduced acreage.

Total wheat production in Eastern Europe shows little change from the 590 million bushels produced in 1960. At that level, the crop was considerably above the 1950-54 average of 490 million bushels. The increase was due to higher yields.

Rye production in Eastern Europe was 460 million bushels, slightly higher than in 1960 and 12 percent above the 1950-54 average. Acreage was 15 percent below the average but yields were much higher.

The Soviet Union's wheat crop was unofficially estimated at 1.9 billion bushels. This is well above the 1960 harvest and also much above average. Both acreage and yields were larger. Acreage of 155 million acres shows a moderate increase over 1960 but is about 44 million acres larger than in 1950-54. Yields varied, with good winter wheat yields, especially in the Ukraine offsetting poor yields of spring wheat in parts. Rye production of 600 million bushels was larger than in 1960 but still below average because of reduced acreage.

(Continued)

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,860 million bushels slightly less than a year earlier. Larger outturns in most countries were offset by smaller crops in Mainland China and Turkey. Unfavorable weather caused below average yields in both countries. Turkey is Asia's only rye producer of any importance and the 1961 crop is estimated at 24 million bushels, little change from a year earlier.

Africa's wheat production is the smallest in many years because of a combination of reduced acreage and low yields. Conditions were especially unfavorable in the important producing countries of former French North Africa. Rye production is minor in Africa.

Southern Hemisphere wheat harvests are now completed and production in South America is larger than in 1960 but not up to the 1950-54 average. The crop in Argentina is estimated at 190 million bushels; this is 70 percent of the continental total of 270 million bushels. Rye in Argentina is estimated at 21 million bushels, slightly above the 1960 outturn. This accounts for about 95 percent of South America's rye production.

Australia's wheat crop is now estimated at 244 million bushels. This is somewhat above earlier expectations and is second only to the harvest of 274 million in 1960. Damage from late-season rains in some districts means that part of the crop is of low quality. Rye is of minor importance in Australia.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS REACH A HIGH LEVEL IN 1960-61

World wheat and flour exports during 1960-61 reached an alltime high of approximately 41 million metric tons (1,518 million bushels), compared with 36 million tons (1,328 million bushels) the previous year.

The U. S. share of would exports in 1960-61 was about 43.6 percent, or 18 million tons (662 million bushels). Canada about 22.6 percent, or 9.3 million tons (343 million bushels), and Australia's share was 12 percent, or 5 million tons (183 million bushels).

Due to adverse weather during 1960, Argentina's share of 4.6 percent, or 1.9 million tons (70 million bushels) in 1960-61 was considerably below its usual share in world exports of wheat and flour.

French exports of wheat and flour at 1.6 million tons or 57 million bushels, were about 3.8 percent of the total. Preliminary indications are that the U.S.S.R. exported about 3.7 million tons, or 135 million bushels of wheat in 1960-61. This was about 8.9 percent of the total.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin end destination, fiscal year 1961 1/
(yeer ending June 30)

Destination	Exporting countriee							
	United Statee 2/	Canede	Auetralie	Argentina	Franca	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North Amarice, Central America & Caribbean:								
Cenade	259.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	259.0
Mexico	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
United States	--	230.8	--	--	--	--	--	230.8
British Hondurae	7.7	.5	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Canal Zone	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Coete Rice	30.3	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	51.1
El Salvador	32.8	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	39.0
Guatemale	45.8	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	48.3
Honduree	18.6	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Niceragua	10.6	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Panama, Republic of	21.0	8.4	--	--	1.0	--	--	30.4
Bahamae	.2	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	7.5
Barbados	8.2	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	12.9
Bermuda	4/	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
Cuba	47.6	24.8	--	--	.3	150.0	--	222.7
Dominican Republic	8.6	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	34.6
French West Indiee	--	.1	--	--	47.7	--	--	47.8
Heiti	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1
Jemaice	29.8	39.8	--	--	--	--	5/ 28.1	97.7
Leeward & Windward Islands	8.6	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	36.8
Netherlands Antilles	10.4	2.7	--	--	1.1	--	--	14.2
Trinided & Tobago	32.6	40.6	4/	--	--	--	--	73.2
Others	.4	.2	--	--	22.6	--	--	23.2
Totel	604.1	459.0	4/	--	72.7	150.0	28.1	1,313.9
South Americe:								
Argentine	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Bolivia	79.6	4/	--	10.8	5.4	--	15.4	111.2
Brazil	1,069.8	--	--	684.4	--	186.2	10.2	1,950.6
British Guiena	26.7	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	34.1
Chile	64.1	14.5	--	125.1	6.4	--	1.0	211.1
Colombie	144.7	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	160.5
Ecuador	17.0	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	60.1
Fremch Guiena	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	2.7
Peraguey	2.0	--	--	80.2	.7	--	--	82.9
Peru	131.0	49.6	--	192.9	.5	--	1.7	375.7
Surinam	11.1	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
Uruguay	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Venezuela	235.4	87.2	--	7.3	--	--	--	329.9
Total	1,793.2	219.9	--	1,100.7	15.7	186.2	28.3	3,344.0
Europe:								
Austria	3.0	41.6	9.2	4.2	--	--	87.1	145.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	122.8	335.2	2.3	27.5	5.8	51.8	15.5	560.9
Denmark	4.1	.1	--	--	10.7	--	98.0	112.9
Finlend	2.9	21.5	--	--	--	92.4	--	116.8
France	43.8	268.8	--	--	--	--	232.0	544.6
Germany, West	188.6	875.5	120.5	122.0	516.0	142.8	153.5	2,118.9
Greece	137.6	.9	.1	--	--	5.7	7.7	152.0
Icelend	11.8	.4	--	--	--	.9	--	13.1
Ireland	2.9	89.7	74.4	--	2.1	--	11.2	180.3
Italy	1,393.0	405.2	453.2	185.3	--	233.3	7.0	2,677.0
Natherlende	351.0	157.5	12.9	60.0	33.2	202.6	127.2	944.4
Norway	46.9	132.1	27.8	12.2	3.4	93.8	19.0	335.2
Portugel	138.1	4.7	--	38.4	11.0	7.8	33.2	233.2
Spain	853.6	--	34.2	75.4	1.4	--	15.4	980.0
Sweden	17.7	1.1	--	.5	.7	57.3	4.3	81.6
Switzerland	107.1	178.3	--	3.3	43.2	9.8	26.4	368.1
United Kingdom	495.8	2,435.6	816.2	221.3	101.9	293.9	114.0	4,478.7
Malta, Gozo & Cyprue	40.5	32.6	11.4	--	9.7	--	--	94.2
Others	1.6	1.1	--	--	1.5	--	1.3	5.5
Totel Weet Europe	3,962.8	4,981.9	1,562.2	750.1	740.6	1,192.1	952.8	14,142.5
Albenia	--	64.1	28.6	--	29.4	48.7	--	170.8
Bulgerie	--	--	--	--	--	69.8	--	69.8
Czechoelovekia	--	330.4	--	--	--	823.2	7.5	1,161.1
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	681.9	--	681.9
Hungery	--	--	--	--	--	236.8	37.7	274.5
Polend	1,120.4	63.3	--	--	--	216.0	1.3	1,401.0
U.S.S.R.	4/	204.4	--	--	--	--	--	204.4
Yugoslavia	385.7	--	--	1.3	--	--	54.2	441.2
Total East Europa	1,506.1	662.2	28.6	1.3	29.4	2,076.4	100.7	4,404.7
Totel ell Europe	5,468.9	5,644.1	1,590.8	751.4	770.0	3,268.5	1,053.5	18,547.2

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961 1/
(year ending June 30)-Continued

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:								
Algeria	104.0	10.2	31.2	10.4	132.6	--	--	288.4
Egypt	1,174.0	.1	75.2	--	--	--	22.1	1,271.4
Ethiopia	.7	4/	--	--	--	--	4.2	4.9
Libya	31.0	--	--	--	7.5	--	88.0	126.5
Morocco	214.7	--	--	--	169.8	--	4.5	389.0
Somali Republic	4/	--	.1	--	1.7	--	3.6	5.4
Sudan	--	--	--	--	24.2	5.0	37.2	66.4
Tunisia	179.2	--	9.1	--	61.6	10.8	--	260.7
Canary Islands	46.8	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	48.7
Madeira Islands	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Malagasy Republic	.7	--	--	--	24.1	--	--	24.8
Mauritius	--	--	29.7	--	--	--	--	29.7
Seychelles	.1	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3
British East Africa	.9	.4	13.9	--	6.1	--	2.7	24.0
British West Africa, n.e.c.	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Western Equatorial Africa	.1	.2	--	--	4.0	--	--	4.3
Ghana	22.7	53.6	4/	--	.4	--	--	76.7
Liberia	3.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Nigeria	52.0	22.3	--	--	.6	--	--	74.9
Portuguese Africa	1.1	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Sierra Leone	6/	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	10.8
Western Africa, n.e.c. 7/	6.9	1.4	--	--	136.4	--	3.9	148.6
Angola	13.5	.5	--	--	--	--	7.1	21.1
Congo	27.2	6.5	--	--	7.1	--	2.5	43.3
Mozambique	28.8	10.7	13.3	--	--	--	.3	53.1
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2.7	4.0	74.7	--	.3	--	--	81.7
South Africa	4/	29.0	.2	--	--	--	--	29.2
Others	1.5	--	.1	--	11.5	--	.4	13.5
Total	1,922.5	154.0	248.7	10.4	587.9	15.8	178.4	3,117.7
Asia:								
Aden	.8	4/	49.6	--	--	--	.7	51.1
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	21.2	.2	23.6	--	7.5	--	.4	52.9
Bahrein	12.0	--	12.0	--	--	--	1.5	25.5
Iran	201.1	4/	50.4	--	--	--	7.6	259.1
Iraq	25.3	--	268.2	--	--	--	--	293.5
Israel	211.0	59.2	--	--	--	--	24.1	294.3
Jordan	169.4	4/	11.4	--	4/	--	109.3	290.1
Kuwait	16.1	.7	24.6	--	4.8	--	8.3	54.5
Lebanon	48.4	36.1	43.0	46.2	7.7	--	97.1	278.5
Saudia Arabia	87.1	38.5	8.8	--	--	--	.7	135.1
Syria	384.0	.2	--	--	--	--	16.9	401.1
Turkey	485.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	485.9
Afghanistan	47.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.2
Burma	.6	9.7	10.0	--	--	--	15.5	35.8
Ceylon	89.1	15.4	147.3	--	14.4	--	19.0	285.2
China (Mainland)	--	780.8	1,158.3	--	--	--	14.4	1,953.5
Formosa	304.5	3.8	11.4	--	--	--	--	319.7
Hong Kong	19.9	33.6	73.2	--	1.3	--	10.9	138.9
India	3,373.5	108.1	133.7	--	--	--	--	3,615.3
Indonesia	21.3	5.6	119.6	--	15.6	--	1.6	163.7
Japan	883.2	1,541.7	356.8	--	--	54.5	--	2,836.2
Republic Korea	362.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	362.0
North Korea	--	--	76.1	--	--	--	40.5	116.6
Malaya & Singapore	7.7	15.0	221.0	--	18.2	--	44.3	306.2
Pakistan	1,059.6	57.1	105.6	--	--	--	.1	1,222.4
Philippine Republic	244.3	107.3	8.8	--	--	--	.5	360.9
Portuguese Asia	2.0	8.3	3.7	--	5.2	--	--	19.2
Thailand	1.6	9.9	18.2	--	.3	--	5.4	35.4
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia	122.8	1.5	4/	--	2.5	--	.2	127.0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	29.2	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	33.9
Others	.3	.6	--	--	--	--	9.2	10.1
Total	8,231.1	2,835.4	2,935.3	46.2	77.5	54.5	430.8	14,610.8
Oceania:								
New Zealand & Dependencies	--	--	174.3	--	--	--	--	174.3
British Pacific Islands	--	.2	20.9	--	--	--	--	21.1
French Pacific Islands	--	--	.9	--	16.2	--	--	17.1
U. S. Oceania	--	9.3	.4	--	--	--	--	9.7
Others	1.3	.1	9.9	--	--	--	--	11.3
Total	1.3	9.6	206.4	--	16.2	--	--	233.5
Others, unspecified	--	7.6	5.1	--	18.7	--	135.6	167.0
World total	18,021.1	9,329.6	4,986.3	1,908.7	1,558.7	3,675.0	1,854.7	41,334.1
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	662,155	342,801	183,213	70,130	57,270	135,032	68,151	1,518,753

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U. S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. 3/ Exports from U.S.S.R. are based on import data from recipient countries and FAS estimates of exports. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons. 5/ Probably includes exports to other former "West Indies Federation". 6/ Included with British West Africa, n.e.c. 7/ Former French West Africa.

Other countries, not specified in the following table, exported approximately 4.5 percent of the world total in 1960-61. West Germany contributed a large portion of that amount, mostly flour in grain equivalent. Shipments of flour from Italy and Japan were also important in this group.

Europe, both West and East, continued to be the largest importing area of the world for wheat and flour during 1960-61. However, Asiatic markets are increasing rapidly and imported slightly more than Western Europe did during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1961.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AT ALLTIME HIGH

World production of soybeans in 1961 is estimated at an alltime high of 1.1 billion bushels. This estimate is 21 million bushels less than the first estimate (Foreign Crops and Markets World Summaries, October 26, 1961). Nevertheless, it is 17 percent larger than the 1960 crop, 9 percent above the previous record of 1958, and over 60 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Over 85 percent of the estimated 161 million-bushel expansion from a year earlier was due to the record U.S. harvest. Record crops also were produced in Canada and Brazil, and Mainland China's outturn is believed to have been somewhat larger than the reduced crop of 1960.

Over two-thirds of the world production of soybeans in 1961 was concentrated in the free areas of the world with the United States alone accounting for over 60 percent of the estimated total. In the 1950-54 period, with production at a substantially lower level, the world outturn was almost equally divided between the free world and the Communist countries.

U.S. production was an estimated 693 million bushels, by far the largest crop ever produced. This large crop resulted from the record 27-million harvested acres and the record 25.3 bushels-per-acre yield.

The North Central area had a bumper soybean year, accounting for more than three-fourths of U.S. production. Illinois, the leading producing state, had a record 159 million bushels, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total.

As of March 1, U.S. farmers intended to plant 28.8 million acres to soybeans in 1962. This would be the largest soybean acreage on record, 2 percent above last year's record acreage and 42 percent above the ten-year (1951-60) average. Increases from last year are reported in all producing areas with the heavy producing North Central area showing the smallest percentage increase--less than 1 percent.

If growers carry out their intentions and the proportion of the total acreage harvested for beans is about the same as last year, 27.9 million acres would be utilized for this purpose. Applying the 1957-61 average yield per acre, by states, to the computed acreage for beans would indicate a production of 668 million bushels. This would be the second highest production on record, but 4 percent below 1961.

Canada's record crop of 8.7 million bushels reflects an increase of over one-half from the previous year's reduced outturn. Acreage increased only 6 percent, but average yields at 31.8 bushels per acre were an alltime high.

Farmers in Ontario, where virtually all Canadian soybeans are grown, indicated as of March 1 their intentions to plant 286,000 acres to soybeans in 1962. This would be 5 percent larger than 1961 and the largest on record.

In Mainland China, soybean acreage in 1961 is believed to have been larger than in 1960, but below the levels of 1958 and 1959. In the Northeast (formerly Manchuria), which is the largest commercial production area, and which accounts for one-third to one-half of the total crop and a high percentage of total soybean exports, soybean acreage reportedly was increased in 1961. Acreage also appears to have increased in the northern sections of North China. These increases, however, probably were partially offset by the probable acreage reduction in favor of larger grain crops in the Southwest and South China.

Following a mild and dry winter and an unusually early spring, weather in the Northeast varied from dry to excessively wet conditions. Some losses occurred because of wind and hail storms and waterlogging in some major areas. In areas other than the Northeast of China, weather varied from severe drought to generally favorable.

On the basis of the above, plus considerations of other factors such as chemical fertilizer application and insect infestation, Mainland China's 1961 soybean crop is estimated unofficially at about 335 million bushels compared with the below-normal crop of 1960, now estimated at 315 million bushels.

Estimates of soybean production in the Soviet Union are not available for 1960 and 1961, but indications are that some expansion may have occurred. Production of soybeans has been encouraged in recent years because of the increased importance of their use for feed in efforts to expand meat production. As weather in 1961 was somewhat better than average, yields may have increased slightly.

Soybean production in Japan has declined the last two years. The 1961 harvest of 14.2 million bushels was 7 percent less than a year earlier, largely because of the decline in planted acreage. The well-publicized liberalization of soybean imports apparently caused farmers in Hokkaido, the major producing area, to divert soybean acreage last year to adzuki beans and white potatoes and in other prefectures to peanuts, vegetables, and feed crops.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1958-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	188	263	251	256	272	22.4	25.3	27.2	22.1	31.8	4,131	6,649	6,828	5,675	8,656
United States 4/	14,747	23,993	22,631	23,655	27,340	20.3	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.3	298,422	580,250	532,899	555,307	693,023
Mexico	---	1	1	7	8	---	24.8	27.3	24.8	24.8	---	37	40	184	202
South America:															
Argentina	2	1	2	2		13.8	14.9	14.9	13.2		30	22	29	29	---
Brazil	5/ 157	265	282	424	534	5/ 22.1	18.2	19.8	17.8	17.2	5/ 3,471	4,809	5,573	7,560	9,185
Columbia	---	20	27	28	30	---	18.6	18.9	19.2	18.6	---	367	514	533	551
Europe:															
Italy	2	1	1	1	6/	22.0	28.1	30.7	30.2	28.5	34	21	19	17	13
Rumania	55	30	56	62	25	6.6	7.7	6.1	7.2		378	235	338	441	
Yugoslavia	12	20	25	51	20	10.3	12.8	24.7	18.5	20.4	90	257	617	952	404
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	15	5	5	5	5						55	55	55	50	50
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	813	956	1,124	---	---	5/ 6.0	8.8	7.3	---	---	5/ 4,825	8,414	8,231	---	---
Africa:															
Congo, Rep. of, and Ruanda-Urundi	9	15	15	12	10	7.4	9.9	9.9	8.9	7.4	69	147	147	110	73
Nigeria 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	123	135	553	---
Asia:															
Turkey	8	15	17	16	11	12.9	8.8	9.7	12.1	12.9	104	129	165	193	147
China, Mainland	28,219	24,200	24,400	23,000	23,200	11.7	14.9	14.3	13.6	14.4	330,000	360,000	350,000	315,000	335,000
Cambodia	5/ 25	58	21	21		9.2	8.2	8.8	10.6		228	470	182	220	
China, Taiwan	62	118	133	147	153	9.2	12.9	12.3	13.1	13.5	576	1,532	1,633	1,935	2,074
Indonesia	1,066	1,469	1,513	1,607	1,680	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.6	10,829	15,360	15,823	16,060	16,167
Japan	1,036	856	837	758	708	16.0	16.8	18.7	20.2	20.1	16,521	14,374	15,660	15,344	14,216
Korea, South	625	664	669	674	---	7.8	8.5	7.6	7.1	---	4,835	5,635	5,070	4,777	---
Thailand	54	50	53	53	55	13.0	15.9	15.6	17.6	17.7	700	797	827	941	974
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 8/	18,065	27,890	26,560	27,800	31,610						340,790	631,495	586,720	611,000	751,875
Estimated world total 8/	47,865	53,780	52,845	52,715	56,695						681,050	1,005,200	950,345	939,740	1,100,560

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reported of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

A further decline to about 687,000 acres is forecast for 1962. This acreage with more normal yields than the unusually high ones of 1960 and 1961 would result in a crop of about 13 million bushels.

Indonesia's 16 million-bushel harvest was only fractionally larger than a year earlier. While the government has been promoting increased production of soybeans, expanded planting has resulted largely from increased demand. In recent months there have been shortages of rice and various other foods, and the demand for soybeans has increased.

Soybean production in Thailand in 1961 was about 4 percent larger than a year earlier. The expansion was attributed to increased acreage stimulated by favorable prices and good local demand.

Brazil's soybean production, which has trended upward since 1956, reached a record high of 9.2 million bushels in 1961, reflecting an increase of one-fifth from a year earlier. A further increase to 11.4 million bushels is forecast for the 1962 crop, harvested from February through May. Planted acreage for the current crop increased one-fifth, reflecting a diversion of land from wheat to soybeans. Soybeans have brought favorable returns to Brazilian producers, processors, and exporters alike, and the crushing capacity of the industry is being expanded annually.

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